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CARDS.
B. H. NEELY.
G. W. BEAZLEY.

NEELY & BEASLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MOUNT VERNON, St. Francis Co., Ark.

S. H. MURPHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MOUNT VERNON, St. Francis Co., Ark.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LAWRENCEVILLE, ARK'S.

H. S. A. H. RINGO,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILL continue to attend to all business
entrusted to their care in the State of
Arkansas and Western part of the State of Missis-
sippi—and will act as

LAND AGENTS
in payment of Taxes, investigating titles, and
redeeming lands. Office at Helena, Ark.

JOHN PRESTON, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
HELENA, ARK'S.

ALBERT PIKE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

Wm. K. SEBESTIAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HELENA, ARKANSAS.

Drs. Smith & Thornhill.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of
Medicine, in its various branches, respectfully
tender their professional services to the public. Office
at the Drug Store of Lott & Smith.
Helena, March 9, 1849.

DR. J. W. POPE,
(OFFICE OVER MARTIN & NORTON'S STORE),
HELENA, ARKANSAS.

Drs. DEPUTY & KING,
HAVING associated themselves together in
the practice of Medicine in all its various
branches, tender their services to the citizens of
Helena and surrounding country.
Helena, May 8, 1847.

S. P. CRAIG,
GENERAL DEALER
IN
PRODUCE & GROCERIES.

FRONT STREET,
HELENA, Arkansas.

JOSEPH H. MOORE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
107 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

REFER TO—H. P. COOLIDGE, & Co., Helena,
Ford & SCANTLAND, Ark's.
Aug. 16, 1845.

LOOK AT THIS.

M. FADLEY respectfully informs the
citizens of Helena and vicinity, that he has
commenced the CLOCK & WATCH
business in this place. Clocks, Watches,
Jewelry of all kinds, repaired in the best
manner, and warranted. JEWELRY, &c., for
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.
N. B.—Mrs. FADLEY announces to the ladies
that she is prepared to do up Bonnets in the
latest style.
March 16, 1850.

WAGON MAKING
AND
CARRIAGE TRIMMING.

THE undersigned takes this method of in-
forming the people of Helena and the
surrounding country, that he has opened a Shop
in Helena for the purpose of engaging in the
above business. Persons wishing work done
in his line can rely upon having the same ex-
ecuted in a neat, substantial, and workmanlike
manner, and at reasonable prices. Shop in
the house formerly occupied by Bailey & Rice
as a Dry Goods store.
M. D. WILCOX.
Sept. 22, 1849.

Regular White River Packet.

LIEUT. MAURY.

THE new and splendid fast running Passen-
ger Packet, and light draught steamer,
LIEUT. MAURY, Yocco, Master, will ply as a
regular Packet between Memphis and Bates-
ville, on White river—making regular trips to
and from Memphis every ten days, touching at
Helena and all other points on the river.
February 23, 1850.

PLANTERS HOTEL.

THE subscribers having completed
and opened their commodious Es-
tablishment, on Main street, opposite
the Court-house, take this method of
announcing to the citizens of Helena, of the sur-
rounding country, and the traveling public gen-
erally, that they are well prepared to accommo-
date all who may favor them with a call.
Their table will at all times be supplied with
the best of the country affords, which will be
prepared by competent and experienced cooks.
Their beds kept neat and clean, and rooms
comfortable. A share of public patronage is
respectfully solicited.
WOOD & NASH.
Helena, February 9, 1850.

Southern Shield.

[“THE PEOPLE'S SAFETY IS THE SOVEREIGN LAW.”]
VOL. X. HELENA, ARKS., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1850. NO. 52

May Term of the Circuit Court, in Chancery,
Crittenden county, Arkansas, A. D. 1849.

Mary Ann Tenor, complainant,
vs.
Fountain Tenor, defendant.

AND now on this day comes the Complain-
ant by her Solicitor, and it appearing to
the Court that the defendant is a non-resident,
process having been issued and returned “non
est,” on motion of the complainant, it is there-
fore ordered by the Court that publication, as to
Fountain Tenor, in the Southern Shield, a news-
paper published in the town of Helena,
Arkansas, as required by law, giving
notice to the said Fountain Tenor that unless
he be and appear at the next term of this court,
to be held at the court-house, in and for the
county of Crittenden, State of Arkansas, on the
second of May next, and plead, answer, or de-
mure, to the complainant's bill of complaint, the
facts as set forth therein contained will be taken
for confessed and as true, as to him; and it is
further ordered by the said court that this cause
be continued until the next term of this court.

A true copy from the Record.
Attest: S. T. GILBERT, Clerk.
March 30, 1849.

STATE OF ARKANSAS,
County of Phillips.

In the Probate Court of Phillips County, in
Vacation, March 28th, A. D. 1850.

Nancy Alexander, complainant,
vs.
Napoleon K. Alexander, Samuel
G. Phillips, and Polly Ann
Phillips, his wife, late Polly
Ann Alexander, defendants.

AND now on this day came the said Nancy
Alexander, widow and relict of the late
John Alexander, deceased, by her Attorneys,
and files her petition, praying that commis-
sioners may be appointed to set apart and allot to
said petitioner her dower interest in the property
belonging to her said husband at the time of his
decease; and whereas, it appears by affidavit of
W. H. Ringo, Esq., appended to said Petition,
that Samuel G. Phillips, one of the defendants
herein, is a non-resident of this State, it is or-
dered that he be notified hereof by publication of
this order in some newspaper printed in the
town of Helena, for the number of times and
within the time prescribed by law, that unless
he be and appear before the Court here, on or
before the first day of the next April term thereof,
at a Court to be held at the Court-house, in
the town of Helena, in the county and State
aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 16th day of April
next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur
to said complainant's petition, the matters and
things therein will be taken for confessed and a
decree entered accordingly.

A true copy from the Record.
Attest: R. H. YEATES, CLERK.
March 30, 1850.

E. W. JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF MARTIN & NORTON'S,
HELENA, ARKS.

Countrymen, Citizens and Strangers, Look
Before You Buy!

AT the above place you will find a general assort-
ment of GROCERIES, Wooden and Willow
Ware, and everything usually kept in a well arranged
Produce and Grocery Store.

Golden Syrup, Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Cheese, Fish,
Salmon, Canned, Pickles, Preserves, Salt,
Mustard, Rice, Raisins, Citron, Currants, Prunes,
Sugar House and Plantation Molasses, Almonds, Sal-
tates, Starch, Cloves, Lard, Cords, Allspice,
Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Brans, Brooms,
Tacks, Matches, Cotton Baling, Extra fine and Com-
mon Soap; Lobsters, Salmon and Sardines, in cans;
Washing Soap and Soda, Cotton and Hemp Trow-
Lines, Clothes Lines and Bed cords; Palm Leaf Frags;
Brass bound Cedar and White Buckets, Powder, Shot
and Lead, Indigo, Madder, Market Baskets, Clothes
Baskets, Grass and Manila Mats; Zinc and Wood
Wash boards, Fish Lines, Grass Cords, Cotton Rope,
Gun Caps, Horse Cords, Painted Tubs and Buckets;
Cap and Letter Paper, Bed cord, in coils, clothes lines,
in coils; Hemp Rope, in coils; 10 by 12 window
Glass, Blacking and Brushes, Cigars and Tobacco,
4, 6, 8, 10 and 12d Nails, LIQUORS, TOBACCO.

To supply the public with every thing in our line, as
cheap as they can be bought in Memphis, and to en-
able us to do this, we must sell entirely for Cash; we
hope our friends will not ask us for credit, for we
should be under the necessity of refusing them.
Helena, February 23, 1850.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

To Thomas B. Carroll, Esq., and all others
whom it may Concern: You are hereby
notified, that

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Mortgage, exe-
cuted by you, on the 28th day of January,
A. D. 1848, I will proceed to sell, to the high-
est bidder, for cash in hand, at the door of the
Court-house, of the county of Phillips, State of
Arkansas, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of October next,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3
o'clock P. M., an undivided moiety of the East
half of a certain tract of six hundred and forty
acres of land, originally confirmed to Moses
Perry, and patented to the legal representatives
of the said Perry, by patent bearing date the
26th day of March, A. D. 1824, situate in
township two South, of range four east;—also,
an undivided moiety of the South-east fractional
quarter, of fractional section thirty-three; and of
the South-west fractional quarter of the same
section, in township one South, of range two
east—all situate in the county and State aforesaid.

The object of said sale being to satisfy a cer-
tain bond or writing obligatory, executed by said
Thos. B. Carroll, dated 28th of January, 1848,
for the sum of eight hundred and seven dollars,
payable to John R. Woods, or order, on or be-
fore the first day of January, 1849, with interest
at the rate of six per cent per annum until paid.
JNO. R. WOODS,
By JNO. T. JONES,
Attorney in fact.

March 30th, 1850.

Garden Seed.
A FRESH supply on hand and constantly
kept by
JOHN B. FORD.

The Union.
BY WALTER H. PETERS.

Giant structure of our fathers!
Thou shalt stand till ages dim,
In forgotten wreck and chaos,
Live but in oblivion's hymn.
Thou shalt stand sublime and lasting,
Onward-breasting fear and hate,
Thou shalt stand and outlive sceptre,
Sword, and irony and hate.

Right's impregnable forces,
Truth's stronghold of the world—
Doubts not fears, nor tremors shake us,
Thou shalt stand and outlive sceptre,
Sword, and irony and hate.
Doubts not fears, nor tremors shake us.
For there dwells not in the land
The slave with heart of courage
To raise his traitor hand.

Thy colossal broad foundation
Is within a million hearts,
With life inherent and coeval,
And with life departs.
Dazzled not by pomp nor power—
Dazzled not by gloss or glare—
The Union! all the Union!
Yes, the Union is our prayer!

Sensible Remarks.

The subjoined extracts are from a letter writ-
ten by an intelligent gentleman of this State,
and published in the Arkansas Democrat, in
reply to one written by Col. R. W. Johnson,
expressing a wish that he would attend the pro-
posed Southern Convention. Speaking of the
Convention, the author very justly remarks:

Such gatherings, I fear, can only tend to
make the matter worse. Men smoldering under
wrong grow more and more angry by conversing
about them, and the fire of excitement wild-
ens and extends like a fire in the prairie gallop-
ing before the wind.

They may take such steps as to render re-
treat impossible with honor, and dishonor
inevitable. And by what authority? I think
this thing of transferring the most important
powers of government into the hands of a few
men, selected by small squads of politicians, or
even by legislatures, has gone far enough. It
is neither whiggery, democracy, nor republicanism.

I claim, on behalf of the people of this State,
because I claim on behalf of myself, who am
one of them, as far as a whig whose vote never
counts, can be one—I claim on behalf of the
Sovereign People of Arkansas, who voluntarily
entered this Union, and who are still represented
in the National Councils by their Senators
and Representatives, and who, I believe desire
to remain in the Union and will never pardon
those who put them out of it, that before any
person goes from this State to take part in any
body of men, at Nashville or elsewhere, for the
purpose of adopting measures that may tend to
the dissolution of the Union, the People shall
have a vote in the selection of such persons.

In the name of the People, I deny the right of the
Governor, or even of the Legislature, to send
Delegates to any such Convention, for any such
purpose; much less of any meeting of citizens,
got up for the purpose and only partially repre-
senting public sentiment. The People have
delegated no such power to any man or set of
men. They have surely as yet reserved to
themselves the poor privilege of voting, with all
the solemnity and under all the forms of a gen-
eral election, for those whose action may endan-
ger the existence of the Union, and plunge this
State into a gulf of despair and horror darker and
deeper than any that ever opened since the world
began.

When the evil becomes intolerable, let the Le-
gislation so declare. Let them then by law
provide for holding a State Convention, of mem-
bers to be elected at a general election, held
throughout the State. Let that Convention,
knowing intimately the popular will, take such
steps as they may be empowered to take, and
appoint Delegates to a Southern Convention, if
other States take the same course to have the
public will manifested and spoken manfully out.

When that is done, I shall abide the fortune
of my State. Here is all I have or love on
earth. Here my children have been born and
some buried, and here, for weal or woe, I shall
take my chances under the Flag of the State—
and when her will is fully and fairly and au-
thoritatively made known, to whatever post she
calls me, I shall obey, and that most cheerfully.

But, knowing that I should have no power to
speak for Arkansas now in a Convention—and,
moreover believing such Convention unnecessary
and that its effects will be injurious to the
extreme, I cannot consent to go there, as you
desire. By far the greater part of the evils that
encompass us have been produced by the fiery,
harsh and vindictive speeches of Northern and
Southern hot-heads in Congress, who have re-
sented to care but little, if at all, what the re-
sult might be, so that they might temporarily
gain popularity at home—and many of them
seem now to delight in taunting, defying and
exasperating each other; and to act with as lit-
tle good sense as the Irishman who at Donny-
brook drags his coat on the ground and dares
any one to tread on it.

A Smart Woman.

The Grove Hill (Ala.) Recorder states
that in the county of Choctaw, a new one,
created at the recent session of the Ala-
bama Legislature, a woman was charged
with murdering her husband, and employed
a legal gentleman, whose name it is not ne-
cessary to mention, to defend her, promising
him two negroes, as his fee. He undertook
her defence, and contrary to the expectation
of all, she was acquitted; he called upon her
for the two negroes, when she gravely informed
him that the negroes belonged to her daughter.
Not relishing the idea of being cheated out of the
negroes, he instituted suit against her for per-
jury, which she defended and mulcted him for the
cost! In a short time she gave birth to an
illegitimate child, made oath that he was
the father, and compelled him to enter into
bonds for its support and maintenance, ac-
cording to the statutes in such cases made
and provided.

CONGRESSIONAL.
Telegraphed to the Louisville Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 26.
Senate.

Clemens presented a petition from citi-
zens of Alabama, praying that the blessings
of slavery may be extended to every State
in the Union.

Footo moved that the bill organizing ter-
ritorial governments of Utah and New Mex-
ico be taken up for the purpose of making it
a special order for an early day.

A most exciting passage between Benton
and Footo ensued.

Mr. Benton, as a friend to California, gave
notice to those who desired her admission that
they must now stand by her. California was
entitled to the consideration of the Senate, and
her right was not to be postponed.

Footo replied with warmth, indignant in a
personal attack upon Benton, impugning the
motives of his action, and intimating that his
new-born friendship for California was not for
the sake of her people, but because of the pres-
ence of her Senator, whose admission to back
him up and sustain him in the Senate he was
looking for with most feverish anxiety. He
also contended that the California question had
no precedence by right.

Benton—I believe that this is the American
Senate. I believe by the laws of the Senate and
rules of decorum personalities and attacks upon
motives are forbidden. The attacks which
have been made upon my motives are false and
towardly.

Footo after some remarks replied to the
charge of cowardice, and said: I feel bound to
say, now when the Senator dares to remove
certain things which cling to his escutcheon, of
which I know the history as well as any man in
this chamber, allusions to which ought to cause
his cheek to be suffused with a deep blush of
shame. Or if the senator remains in his pres-
ent attitude without that special discredit with
which he knows I am familiar. That pale
acknowledges, as well as the terrible fear which
he knows I have witnessed. Whenever he
comes out frankly and boldly, instead of shield-
ing himself behind his established cowardice—
whenever he is prepared to hold himself am-
enable to the laws governing gentlemen, I am pre-
pared to meet him on that footing.

Benton—I pronounce it cowardly to give
insults when they cannot be chastised, (loud
cries of order.) Is a senator to be blackguarded?
Footo.—He is a blackguard.

Benton.—Is language to be used here, which
could not be used in an oyster cellar or tavern
vice restaurant. The senator is called a
“order.”

(Mr. Benton continuing.)—It is time to stop
such language here, in a place where a cudgel
cannot be used on him.

The Vice President repeated the call of order.
After some further colloquy, Footo said he
would stand by all he had said and if Mr. Ben-
ton would proceed in the matter, was ready to
meet him.

Dickinson moved to lay the pending motion
on the table, which was agreed to.

March 27.

After the reception of petitions, &c., &c.,
Mr. Benton rose to make a personal explana-
tion, charging Mr. Footo with incorrectly rep-
resenting himself yesterday, and denied the
right of any Senator to modify his expression in
a personal matter, as reported. Mr. Footo was
said to have represented to have said Mr. Ben-
ton was shielded by his age, and his open dis-
avowal of the obligations of the laws of honor.
Let any man offer him (Mr. Benton) an insult
when it could be properly chastised, and he
would soon learn his age. He would now give
notice to the Senate, that if it failed to protect
itself from the use of language which would not
be used in the veriest brothel, he would hence-
forth protect himself, cost what it might.

Mr. Footo said he made no unjustifiable
declaration, and avowed the report as his own.
In conclusion he wanted to know if Mr. Benton
considered himself amenable to the laws of hon-
or; if he does not let him say so.

Mr. Benton made no reply, but indulged in a
contemptuous laugh.

The Senate then resumed the consideration
of Mr. Clay's resolutions.

Mr. Chase resumed, declaring himself in fa-
vor of the admission of California, and con-
cluded with a strong expression of devotion to the
West and the Union.

Mr. Baldwin next obtained the floor, when
the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Footo's resolution for a special commit-
tee of 13, was made the order for to-morrow after-
noon. A brief executive session was held and
the Senate adjourned.

The Southern Convention in Tennessee.

Yesterday we conversed with an intelli-
gent citizen of Nashville, in regard to the
Convention of the Southern States proposed to
be held in that city in June next. He in-
forms us that there is almost an unanim-
ous opposition to it among the citizens of
that place and throughout the middle por-
tion of the State. Both whigs and democ-
rats are alike hostile to it, excepting very
few, and those of not much prominence,
who belong to the chivalry school of politi-
cians. This feeling of opposition is so
strong as to have manifested itself in a de-
termination, almost universally acquiesced
in, not to permit the State Capital to be
used for the sittings of an assemblage of
persons from other States, whose action is
intended to have any reference to a dis-
solution of the Union. The different denom-
inations of Christians in this vicinity are
equally determined that their churches shall
not be desecrated by such use of them. We
may conclude, therefore, that the Southern
“resistants” will find themselves, on the
1st of June, in want of a place for their
meeting in the beautiful and, we may add,
patriotic “City of Rocks.”

N. O. Crescent, March 23.

Gen. Taylor.

We take the following highly interesting
article concerning the President of the Re-
public from the Home Journal:

“The ‘hero-President’ has been more
truthfully described than any man we ever
read much of before seeing. One who, had
not learned how extremes touch in manners
—the most courtly polish and the most ab-
solute simplicity—might be surprised, only
with that complete putting every one in his
presence at ease, which is looked upon in
England as the result of high breeding, and
which Gen. Taylor's manners affect, with-
out the slightest thought given to the mat-
ter, apparently, and with the fullest preser-
vation of dignity. ‘Rough and Ready,’ in
this way an English Duke would be as well,
and by the way, his readiness is of a simpli-
city and genuineness which it is wonderful
indeed to find so high on the ladder of pre-
ference!—Three was but six or eight persons
in the room when the party we accompa-
nied were presented to the President; and
the conversation, for the ten minutes we
were there, was entirely unstudied, and be-
tween himself and the ladies only. But
we should have been anywhere struck with
the instant directness, obviousness, and
prompt and closely-hitting immediateness
with which he invariably replied to what
was said. Let it be ever so mere a trifle,
the return thought was from the next link
of association. Most great men, diplomat-
ists and politicians particularly, go “about
the bush” a little for a reply to a remark,
omitting the obvious and simple answer it
might suggest, for the sake, perhaps, of an
appearance of seeing more scope in the
bearing of the matter. But Taylor—we
thought we could make certain, even from
these few brief moments of observation—
has no dread of your seeing his mind exactly
as it works, and has no care whatever ex-
cept to think and speak truthfully what
comes first, regardless of any policy or man-
agement of its impression on the listener.—
The key of his voice at the same time, is that
of thorough frankness, good humor, and
unconsciousness of observation, while his
smile is easy and habitual. The grace with
which these out-of-door characteristics ac-
companying a mouth of such indomitable
resolution, and an eye of such searching and
inevitable keenness, explains, perhaps, the
secret of the affection that is so well known
to have been wrought with the confidence
devoted felt for him throughout the army.
It is impossible to look upon the old hero,
we should say, without loving and believ-
ing in him.

Atone for the Past.

The Washington Union exclaims, “The
Democracy of the Union must and will save
the Union.”—Well, we hope they will.
Democratic lust for territory brought on the
war which resulted in the acquisition of the
Mexican territories, and thereby made
ground for odious sectional controversies.
A Democratic member of Congress thrust
the Proviso into the Legislation of the coun-
try—Democratic Southern votes pushed it
through the Congress as attached to the
Oregon bill—the signature of a Democratic
President made it a law. Democratic ul-
tratism, in the Free-Soilers of the North and
in the at-all-hazards-and-to-the-last-extrem-
ity men of the South, inflamed sectional
feeling into madness and the threatened
ruin of the Republic. It is time that “the
Democracy of the Union” were at work to
“save the Union.” They should do some-
thing to atone for the past; and if they hasten
not in their atonement, the Kentucky States-
man will have done his perfect work, and
left, in his triumph, no labor of repentance
to their dilatory host.—American Eagle.

The Southern disunionists at the
seat of Government are now protesting with
great vehemence that they never were in
favor of disunion. They say they always
abhorred the idea of a Southern confeder-
acy, and would never have dreamed of es-
tablishing one had they felt certain they
could live in honor with the North. They
listened very complacently to the absurd
speech of Clingman, and fancied that his
estimates of the burden of the curse which
the Union imposed upon the South and of
the immense advantages which disunion
would be to the Southern confederacy were
all correct. According to Clingman, by
dissolving the Union, every man in the
South would become a Ceresus in a few
years even if he did not perform any labor
with head or hands.—Lou. Journal.

TRUE AS GOSPEL.—The Salem Gazette
very truly remarks that there is no such
thing as doing anything gratuitously in a
printing office. Somebody must pay for ev-
erything that is done. Not a line can be
set that does cost money for sticking—either
the publisher must pay the whole, or the
advertiser pay his share. This is literally
true, and yet there are a few more left
who think printers ought not to charge for
their work, especially when the advertising
is for some charitable purpose.

A couple of ladies, of St. Louis, have
been making a shirt apiece for Prince Al-
bert and his son. Between two and three
hundred thousand stitches were taken on
these shirts. The ladies of St. Louis have
but little to do, if the enterprise of these
fashionable idolaters of royalty is a correct
thermometer of their industrial occupations.
Wonder how their husbands are off for shirts?

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For a square of 10 lines, first insertion, - \$1 00
For each subsequent insertion, - - - 50
Any number of lines under ten, counted as
one square,—over 10 and under 20, counted as
two squares, and advertisements of greater length
in like proportion.
Liberal deductions will be made to those who
advertise by the year.
Announcing candidates for State offices, \$10 00
“ “ “ District “ - 7 00
“ “ “ county, “ - 5 00
“ “ “ township, “ - 3 00
Communications of a personal nature will be
charged double price. [Payment in advance.]
JOB WORK of every description executed
in the best of style and at reasonable prices.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin.]
Nashville Convention.

This Convention appears to be doomed.—
Some of its advocates are for changing the place,
seeing the feeling that is exhibited in Tennes-
see, on the subject. The people, in various
sections, are not only refusing to appoint dele-
gates, but are openly and indignantly denounc-
ing it. Some of the delegates who have been
nominated, are refusing to serve. One of these,
the Hon. W. J. Lawson, writes to the Savan-
nah Georgian, a leading democratic paper, de-
clining to serve in the Nashville Disunion
Convention, and says: “I have a devotion
almost to idolatry for the stars and stripes.”
Such, we believe, is the general sentiment of the
South, and we are every day more and more
convinced that every politician who may take
an active part in that Convention is doomed to
political death. Our own Legislature has very
wisely avoided all connection with it, and re-
fused to take any steps towards sending dele-
gates. We are informed by a member, that if
the question had been pressed to a vote in the
lower House, there would have been a majority
of two to one against even submitting to the peo-
ple the question of electing delegates.

The South is fully aware of its rights, and
able and prepared to maintain and protect them,
without holding such kind of sectional conven-
tions, or dealing in idle threats against the
Union.

The Nashville Bamber, in allusion to the sub-
ject, says:

“The objects of the Convention are now apparent
in all their deformity. They (the leaders of the move-
ment) proclaim, in advance, their determination to bring
about, if possible, a rupture of the great confederacy of
States—that confederacy, as yet the hope of the op-
pressed of the civilized world—the asylum of the down-
trodden of all the lands; and Tennessee—the capital of
Tennessee—is to be made the theatre of this treason
against the human race, its progress and its hopes.—
The people of Tennessee are warned of it; and in a
few days they will be called upon to take such action as
the pressing emergency of the case may warrant. Their
first duty, we repeat, is to stand by the honor of their
State; we cannot doubt their full willingness and deter-
mination to do it.”

MR. BENTON AND MR. CALHOUN.—It is
reported that Mr. Benton has ordered a considerable
number of Mr. Calhoun's speech, for distribution in
Missouri. He will not reply to it. When asked if he
should answer, his response was—“No, sir, it proves
all I said of him, sir. I predicted the whole thing, sir,
in my Jefferson City speech, sir; all explained in my
speech, sir; here are two copies, sir; find the whole ex-
plained there, sir.”

From the Nashville Gazette.

It was remarked, a day or two since, by a
gray-haired patriot, who has served his
country in the council chamber and on the
battlefield, that if such an assembly as the
proposed Nashville Convention, having dis-
union in view, had met whilst Gen. Jack-
son was President, he would have dispersed it
as a band of traitors! Our venerable
friend loves this glorious Union; it is associ-
ated with all that is hallowed in his memory,
and he cannot tolerate that spirit of evil
that would destroy it.

Industry.

Every young man should remember that
the world always has and always will hon-
or industry. The vulgar and useless idler
whose energies of mind and body are rust-
ing for the want of exercise—the mistaken
being who pursues amusement as relief
from his enervated muscles, or engages in ex-
ercises that produce no useful end, may look
with scorn on the laborer engaged in his
toil; but his scorn is praise; his contempt
is an honor. Honest industry will secure
the respect of the wise and the good among
men, and yield the rich fruit of an easy con-
science, and give that hearty self-respect
which is above all price. Toil on, then,
young men and young women. Be diligent
in business. Improve the heart and mind,
and you will find “the well-spring of joy-
ment in your own souls,” and secure